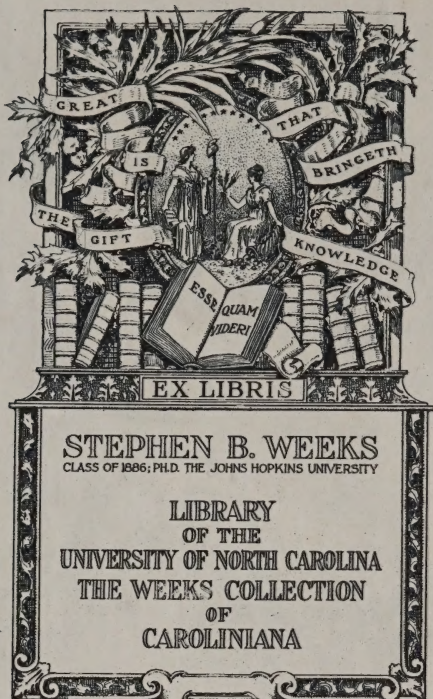


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IS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HONEST?



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Is the Democratic Party Honest?

A STATEMENT OF FACTS.

ISSUED BY THE PEOPLES PARTY STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The People's Party was formed July 4, 1892. Its organization was inspired and practically forced by the vacillating characteristics and deceptive practices of the, then, two dominant political parties of this country, viz: the Democratic and Republican parties. These two parties had been manipulated by the same agencies for twenty years and are now, but this fact for the greater part of the time was recognized by only a few people. The leaders managed, for this long time, to play upon the prejudices and influence the sentiment of the people by keeping alive the fires of sectionalism, by tearing open afresh the wounds of the civil war, by the tactics known as "waving the bloody shirt," and by setting the public by the ears over the "tariff" issue. During all this time the "leaders" of both parties were working together for a common end: *the robbery of the people by the quiet inauguration and firm establishment of a pernicious, class-favoring financial system and by an entrenchment in power of great trusts, corporations, monopoly syndicates, etc.*

While these schemes were in course of incubation (and they appear to be fully hatched at this time) warning voices were heard now and then which would have been listened to, perhaps, if the schemers had not wisely and shrewdly broken their force by adroitly arranging that it should appear that one of the old parties would be successful in one election and the other old party would be successful in the next election. It must be admitted that this clever policy tricked and deceived a large majority of the people for years and years, and is deceiving large numbers of them even to this day. It was decreed that the Republican party should be victorious in one campaign, that the Democratic party should be victorious in the next, and that this pendulum-like swing should be kept up for the purpose of inspiring voters to rally under the call of party "leaders" and be made to think that they were gaining victories over each other. But ALL THE TIME it was decreed by the schemers that the men elected should be THEIR MEN, THEIR AGENTS AND THEIR tools regardless of whether they were Democrats or Republicans. As to how successful the schemers have been in their plans, let history for the past twenty-four years speak. The national elections have resulted as follows:

- 1872—U. S. Grant, Republican.
- 1876—S. J. Tilden, Democrat.
- 1880—J. G. Garfield, Republican.
- 1884—Grover Cleveland, Democrat.
- 1888—Benjamin Harrison, Republican.
- 1892—Grover Cleveland, Democrat.
- 1896—Wm. McKinley, Republican.

It will be noted in the above record of the "political pendulum-swing" that the name of Tilden appears. While he was not inaugurated as President, the fact of his election has always been generally recognized. A most probable reason for his not being seated is that the same forces which procured his nomination and election discovered that he would not be as pliable as they might desire that he should be, and then conspired to undo the very work they had done.

It was not until 1892 that the people determined that the "political pendulum-swing" scheme which had so outrageously and scandalously deceived voters for many years should be exposed and condemned. In that year the representatives of a courageous and patriotic people held a convention at Omaha, issued an address and adopted a platform which amounted to a new "Declaration of Independence," and on which a campaign of education has since been conducted with so much vigor, sincerity and effect as to drive both the old parties to the necessity of making any sort of promise, or of resorting to the most corrupt methods that the power plutocracy can devise, to keep themselves from disintegration.

This same convention further determined and declared that "sectionalism" was dead and should be buried; that "the waving of the bloody shirt" was obnoxious and destructive to a proper national spirit, and that the civil war over in the following words:

"We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the National Constitution. 'To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity.' We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets; THAT THE CIVIL WAR IS OVER, and that every passion and every resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood of freedom."

This educational campaign, from the beginning, has been opposed by the combined forces of the old political parties, and the opposition took and still retains the form of denunciation, abuse, misrepresentation, vilification, slander and lying; but despite all this, the principles enunciated by the People's Party appealed to the justice of the people, and it was not long before one of the most common remarks and assertions among the members of the old parties was to the effect that if certain principles advocated by the People's Party were not endorsed by the old

parties, allegiance would no longer be given them. This was especially true and marked among members of the Democratic party.

Such conditions gave many of the "leaders" of the Democratic party uneasiness and alarm; and when that party met in national convention in Chicago in 1896, it sought to preserve itself for a few more years and also to destroy the People's Party by adopting a platform embodying the essential principles of the People's Party platform. Nothing was more common for awhile than the jibe, "The Democrats stole the Populist platform," and nothing was ever more true. As a matter of reference and comparison, the chief "planks" of the People's Party platform adopted in 1892, and *similar* "planks" of the Democratic platform adopted in 1896 (four years later), are here given:

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM 1892.

"We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the General Government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution, direct to the people at a tax not exceeding 2 per cent. * * *

"We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1."

"Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If any will not work, neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical."

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM 1896.

"Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks, as in derogation of the Constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, and which is receivable for dues to the United States, shall be issued by the United States and shall be redeemable in coin."

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

"We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation, and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the

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PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM 1892.

"We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all State and National revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered."

"We demand a graduated income tax."

"Resolved: "That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now resting upon the domestic industries of this country."

"Transportation being a means of change and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people."

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM 1892.

money-lending class at home and abroad; the prostration of industry and the impoverishment of the poor."

"We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government, honestly and economically administered."

* * * "We are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. * * * that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who ever sat on that bench."

"We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government."

"The absorption of wealth by the few, the combination of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools, require a stricter control by the Federal government of those arteries of com-

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM 1892.

"Resolved: That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose."

"Resolved: That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens up our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world and crowds out our wage earners; and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration."

"Resolved: That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors."

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM 1896.

merce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the addition of such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression."

"We * * * condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism."

"We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system, which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories; and as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights."

"Recognizing the claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily endorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and that the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment."

It is clearly shown by the above comparison that every essential plank of the platform adopted by the Democratic party in 1896 was "stolen" from the platform adopted by the People's Party in 1892. This theft was inspired by the knowledge that the principles advocated and demanded by the People's Party platform were growing in favor among the people, and that millions of them would give neither allegiance nor support to any party that would not endorse them. Events which have followed the action of the Democratic party in filching this platform warrant the suspicion that the manipulators of this party were impelled to that action more by a purpose to attract the voters and win their support, than by any intention of actually attempting to put the principles declared for into operation.

The scope of this circular will not permit an extended analysis of all the incidents connected with what it is desired to set forth. A brief summary may be presented at this point:

1. The platform was formed and adopted by the People's Party in 1892.
2. The demands of the platform were opposed, ridiculed and misrepresented by the press, politicians and orators of the old parties and especially those of the Democratic party.
3. The People's Party inaugurated and conducted a vigorous campaign of education, and the people began to think, to see and to admit the justice of its demands and principles.
4. The Democratic party, despite its opposition for three years, saw the necessity of declaring for these demands and principles in 1896, to save itself from complete disintegration.
5. With the adoption of the platform, the Democratic party nominated W. J. Bryan for President—a man who had not voted a Democratic ticket for four years.
6. The Democratic party did not accord to the People's Party any credit for the platform, nor did it recognize, by any official act, the existence of the People's Party.

When the People's Party met in national convention at St. Louis July 22, 1896, it was confronted by a perplexing situation. It had fought, for four years, through political storm and fire for what it advocated, to find that another party, numerically strong, had declared for People's Party principles. A very considerable number of leading Populists regarded the action of the Democratic convention as a great People's Party victory, and favored an official endorsement of that action, and an endorsement of the nominees of the Democratic party for President and Vice-President. This was practically favoring the dissolution of the People's Party and the abandonment of its organization. But a large number of prominent Populists recalled the recent record of the Democratic party on one of the main issues and principles demanded, and thought it best to maintain the organization of the People's Party as an impelling force for the future; that the record of the Democratic party had just been such as to cast doubt and suspicion upon it and it could not yet be fully trusted. That record on one issue was as follows:

The Forty-ninth Congress was divided politically as follows: In the House 182 Democrats, 140 Republicans, 2 Nationals and 1 vacant, giving the Democrats a majority of 42. During this Congress a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 was introduced, and was killed by Democratic votes.

The Fiftieth Congress was divided politically as follows: 170 Democrats, 151 Republicans; Democratic majority 19. No free coinage bill introduced.

The Fifty-second Congress was divided politically as follows: 235 Democrats, 88 Republicans and 9 Alliancemen, giving the Democrats a majority over the Republicans of 147. On March 24, 1892, a bill for the free coinage of silver was killed by this Democratic Congress by a vote of 148 majority. July 13, 1892, this same Democratic Congress, with a majority of 147, killed another bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, after it had passed a Republican Senate.

The Fifty-third Congress was divided politically as follows: 218 Democrats, 127 Republicans and 11 Populists, a Democratic majority over the Republicans of 91. This Congress was called in extra session, and defeated a bill for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, by a two-third vote, the 11 Populists voting for the bill. There were 217 Democrats in the House. When the vote was taken 101 voted for the bill, and 116 voted against it. This same Fifty-third Congress of 91 Democratic majority voted on five separate bills in one day for the free coinage of silver, viz.: at a ratio of 16 to 1, 17 to 1, 18 to 1, 19 to 1, and 20 to 1. Thus it will be seen that five bills for the free coinage of silver were killed in a day by the Democrats.

On November 1, 1893, the Fifty-third Congress, with its 91 majority of Democrats, defeated an amendment offered by Mr. Bland to a pending bill, which amendment provided for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

On October 27, 1893, the Senate with a Democratic majority of three, defeated Senator Stewart's amendment to a bill for the free coinage of silver.

In 1892 the Democratic party held State Conventions in thirty-six States. In twenty-three of these States the Democratic party declared in their platforms for the free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1. But when these Democrats, who were elected on these free silver platforms, got to Congress, they ignored their platforms and voted contrary to what they had promised the people in the campaign.

Refer to Mr. Cleveland's letter of February 10, 1891, in answer to a letter from E. Ellery Anderson, inviting Mr. Cleveland to attend a meeting of the business men of the city of New York. This meeting, he says, was for the purpose of voicing the position of the city on the free coinage of silver in the United States. Mr. Cleveland said, in answer to Mr. Anderson: "Surely it cannot be necessary to make a formal expression of my agreement." What agreement? An agreement that no free silver bill shall ever come through the Democratic party. Every one who read the Democratic papers after Mr. Cleveland wrote that letter denounced Mr. Cleveland in most bitter terms. But when the Democratic Convention met in Chicago on June 21, 1892, Mr. Cleveland was nominated and elected President. The Democratic papers which had been so loud in their denunciations against Mr. Cleveland fell into line, as they were forced to do, and said and did all in their power for his election.

Hoke Smith, John G. Carlisle, Dan Voorhees, Matt Ransom and Senator Gorman were loud in their pretensions for the free coinage of silver in the campaign in 1892. But they fell under the domination of Cleveland, and are now advocates of a gold standard.

With a record like this, it was quickly determined that it would be great folly to take any course that would have a tendency to dissolution on the part of the Populists. But they were true to their principles and platform, and since the Democrats had nominated W. J. Bryan for President, a man whom the People's Party could trust, he was made the candidate of the Populists with the reservation, however, that the Democratic party was not yet to be fully trusted. The story of how the People's Party stood loyally by Bryan and supported him, even when large factions of the party that first nominated him left him and betrayed him, is too well known to make any recital of it here necessary. Thus it was that the FIRST time the Populists were confronted by a test, they proved true to principle without reference to party, and did everything possible to throw together the strength of all forces professing to favor the same purposes and ends.

AN EFFORT TO UNITE REFORM FORCES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The policy of the National People's Party Convention, in attempting to unite all financial reform forces, was followed by the Populists in North Carolina. Their State Convention was held the 13th day of August, 1896, and in connection with that meeting they attempted to effect a union with the State Democratic party on a profession of its faith. The Democratic party had held a State Convention in June, and while adopting what was a platform of Populist principles, ignored the existence of the People's Party. That convention was so full of lawyers who were mostly the agents and employees of railroad rings, trusts and corporations, that it acquired the name of "The Great Lawyer Convention." It was a "reform fake" of the most ridiculous description, but since they declared for Populist principles in the main, and more especially since their National Convention soon afterwards stole the Populist platform, the People's Party offered a plan of co-operation for the purpose of uniting, in the State, the forces which claimed to advocate the same measures. So, on the 12th day of August, 1896, a day before the meeting of the Populist State Convention, the People's Party State Committee offered the Democratic State Executive Committee (which was then in Raleigh and in session) the following proposition as a basis of union in the State on the State ticket:

"As to electors on the Presidential ticket: Democrats 6, Populists 5.

As to State officers: Populists to have Governor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Democrats to have Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney-General and United States Senator.

OR

As to State officers: Democrats to have Governor, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Populists to have Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Auditor and United States Senator.

As to Congressmen: Populists, first, fourth, sixth and seventh districts. Democrats, second, fifth, eighth and ninth districts, with the third district left open for a free contest.

As to Judges: Each party, one Supreme Court Judge.

As to county officers: The two executive committees to use their good offices to secure a fair and honorable division of county and legislative candidates between the two parties in an equitable ratio, similar to the above division of State and Congressional offices.

Nothing was heard from this proposition. The People's Party State Convention met the next day and could have acted on any reply from the Democratic committee, but no reply came. And thus, for a SECOND TIME the Populists made an official effort to unite thoroughly all the forces professing to favor similar reforms, and for the SECOND TIME failed to effect such union. It will be recalled that later on an effort to combine these forces on the *Electoral ticket only* was successful, and that this combination carried the State for Bryan by about 20,000 majority. The refusal of the Democrats to effect a further combination of forces resulted in a defeat for them by a majority of 40,000 in the State election.

Thus it appears, *and is a fact*, that the People's Party, from the time of its organization in 1892 and through the years including 1896, during which the greatest political battle ever waged was fought, has stood for its principles and made all possible honorable efforts to create power to put them into operation. Whenever any other party endorsed these principles or a part of them, the People's Party has been quick to recognize such action, and quick to make overtures for a union of force and strength with a view to securing their enactment into law, and after that, their actual operation.

THE YEAR 1898, AND MORE PLATFORM STEALING.

Now, let later political proceedings be reviewed. The year 1897 was not devoid of interest, though it was not a year of political contest. Platforms made in 1896, however, were still in force and there was always more or less speculation concerning the probable union of various forces favoring the same measures and principles. But the current year, 1898, has already proven to be eventful, and holds, for the future, matters of absorbing interest. A political contest, already begun, is to be fought out in the State of North Carolina, and its beginning has been and now is significant. Already the People's Party has made a THIRD ATTEMPT to unite forces professing to advocate the same principles. Officially speaking, this attempt has been unsuccessful. A recital of this THIRD ATTEMPT must have place here.

The People's Party State Convention met in Raleigh on May 17, 1898. A splendid platform was adopted by a representative body of men. As has ever been the policy of the party, it was ready to co-operate with any party believing in and advocating Populist principles, without asking such party to abandon its organization; and to emphasize and make clear such policy, it adopted, in addition to the platform, the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The People's Party was organized to remove the causes that produce hard times in the midst of plenty by overthrowing the domina-

tion of the gold ring and its allied trusts and monopolies, and by restoring our government to the great fundamental principles of good government as advocated by Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln; and

WHEREAS, To-day the rank and file of all parties (including a large majority of the voters of the United States) unequivocally agree with us on the great fundamental questions involved and the results for which we have constantly striven; and

WHEREAS, The only difference between this great majority of patriotic voters is as to questions of detail and method; now therefore

Resolved 1st, That we most earnestly endorse the address recently issued by the National Chairman of the People's Party, and the open letter of Hon. W. J. Bryan in the *New York Journal* urging an honorable and harmonious co-operation of all who oppose the dominion of gold and monopoly, and who favor the overthrow of the National Bank and railroad influence in controlling legislation.

Resolved 2d, That in the coming State election we invite the patriotic co-operation of any party or faction of a party that favors the above general principles and that will co-operate with us to secure the following results, viz:

- (1.) To elect nine free silver and anti-monopoly Congressmen.
- (2.) To elect six judges of ability and high character and free from partisan bias.
- (3.) To elect twelve solicitors, fearless and impartial.
- (4.) To elect an anti-monopoly Legislature pledged to the following, viz:

(A) A Legislature opposed to the demonetization of silver by private contract, and which will enact legislation to put a stop to the giving and taking of gold notes and mortgages.

(B) A Legislature opposed to government by injunction, which will enact sufficient legislation, including a license law similar to the Wisconsin statute, to effectually prevent the removal to Federal courts all causes which should be tried in our State courts.

(C) A Legislature opposed to the 99 year lease of the North Carolina Railroad, and which will use all lawful and legitimate means to set the same aside.

(D) A Legislature opposed to free passes, and which will make the present law prohibiting the giving of free passes apply equally to those receiving the same.

(E) A Legislature in favor of a free ballot and a fair count, and which will enact legislation guaranteeing to each political party the right of being represented on all election boards by representatives of its own section.

(F) A Legislature in favor of a system of local self-government, and which will enact under proper safe-guards sufficient legislation to guarantee to the counties the right to elect local officials.

(G) A Legislature in favor of a reduction of freight, passenger and express rates, and of telegraph and telephone tariffs to the gold standard level: that will endorse the action of Commissioner Pearson in taking a stand for such reduction, and which will favor upholding the Railroad Commission law, making the same effective according to all of its intents and purposes, and which will enact legislation providing for the election of Railroad Commissioners by the people.

Resolved, That this convention elect a conference committee which shall be authorized to confer with any party or faction of a party that declares its endorsement of the above principles and purposes, and that favors co-operation with the People's Party, to carry the same into effect upon such basis as will maintain intact the integrity of the People's Party, and as will preserve to it not less than its present representation in both State and National affairs.

These resolutions were intended to show and do show what is desired, believed in and demanded by the People's Party in North Carolina, and they announce the policy it is willing to pursue in order to achieve success.

The Democratic State Convention met in Raleigh on May 26, the week after the meeting of the Populist Convention. Following the illustrious example of their National convention, the Democrats proceeded to steal as much of the Populist platform as was necessary to make a decent and tenable platform for themselves. Below is given the People's Party platform, and so much of it as was purloined by the Democratic convention:

**PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM
ADOPTED MAY 17, 1898.**

The Peoples Party of North Carolina, in convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 17th day of May, 1898, hereby affirms its unqualified allegiance to the principles of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the Peoples Party adopted at its National convention held in the city of St. Louis, July 22, 1896.

THE ELECTION LAW.

We hereby reaffirm our fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and a fair count in all elections held in North Carolina. To this end we contend that it is of vital importance for each political party to have on all election boards, representatives of their own selection. We condemn the Republican party and those who joined with it in the last legislature to strike this just, essential and vital provision from the election law of 1895; and we pledge ourselves to use our best efforts in the next legislature to re-enact this provision into law.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

We are in favor of guaranteeing in the respective counties the right of local self-government by the election of their county commissioners and justices of the peace by the vote of the people, under proper safe-guards, to guarantee the best possible government to each county; and we pledge the Peoples Party to the continued support and maintenance of that principle, and

**DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM
"PLANKS" ADOPTED MAY
26, 1898.**

The Democratic party of North Carolina in convention assembled in Raleigh, N. C., on this day, May 26, 1898, do hereby approve, indorse and ratify the last Democratic National and State platform, and pledge our earnest support to the principles therein expressed.

We favor fair and just election laws.

(No expression.)

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM ADOPTED MAY 17, 1898.

warn the voters of the danger of electing members of the General Assembly hostile thereto.

GOLD NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

We believe that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States without preference or discrimination, and therefore favor the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and to make all the money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States.

DENOUNCE SPAIN'S POLICY.

To avenge the Maine, to advance republican institutions, and in the interests of humanity, the brutal and treacherous Spaniards should be driven from the western hemisphere and a Republican form of government established in the islands which she has misgoverned, robbed, persecuted and pillaged.

AGAINST ISSUING INTEREST-BEARING BONDS.

We condemn the present national administration for its efforts to fasten upon the people and future generations the burden of interest-bearing bonds and for endorsing and carrying out the infamous bond and monopoly policy of the preceding administration of Grover Cleveland.

We commend the action of the Populists, silver Republicans and silver Democrats in Congress for their wise, brave and patriotic course in solidly co-operating to strike out the bond provision of the pending war revenue bill, and to substitute therefor an issue of greenbacks and the coinage of the silver seignorage to carry on the war.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM "PLANKS" ADOPTED MAY 26, 1898.

(No expression.)

We denounce the Republican party for its determination to issue bonds at this time, and we denounce the Republican war tax bill which lately passed the House of Representatives as unjust, unequal in its burdens, unnecessary and vexatious, and we demand that the silver seigniorage be coined; that an income tax be levied, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue the necessary amount of full legal tender greenbacks, or United States Treasury notes, in order to meet the expenses of the war with Spain and to supply the revenue deficit under the Dingley bill. While we deplore the war with Spain we pledge our earnest support to the government in all honorable ways to effect a speedy and successful conclusion of hostilities.

**PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM
ADOPTED MAY 17, 1898.**

**DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM
"PLANKS" ADOPTED MAY
26, 1898.**

INTEREST.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the six per cent. interest law enacted by the General Assembly of 1895.

(No expression.)

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of the People's Party members of the last two General Assemblies has demonstrated, beyond question, that the People's Party has been true to its antecedent platform declarations in favor of public education. We demand still further improving and broadening the public school system of the State as rapidly as a proper regard for the interests of the tax-payers and the resources of the State will permit. We also favor such revision of our present school system as may increase the efficiency of our public schools and insure the most competent and effective supervision.

We favor a government of the people, by the people and for the people—economy in expenditure, the abolition of unnecessary offices, decency in administration, constant improvement of our educational system, charity to the unfortunate, and rule by the white men of the State.

NON-PARTIZAN JUDICIARY.

Our Judiciary should be kept above the plane of partisan politics. To this end we appeal to all good citizens to join us in our efforts to make a non-partisan judiciary an established and permanent feature of our State government.

(No expression.)

REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS.

We favor the establishment of a State institution for the reformation of young criminals.

FREE PASSES.

We call attention to the interference of railroad corporations in our politics as one of the greatest sources of corruption in our State and National governments. Free passes and other favoritisms and discriminations are among the most poisonous and effective weapons to corrupt politics and defeat the will

We condemn free passes.

**PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM
ADOPTED MAY 17, 1898.**

of the people in legislative halls. Therefore we favor a law not only forbidding the giving of free passes and other favoritisms and discriminations, but also forbidding any one, except the actual employees of said corporations, from receiving the same.

ELECTION OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS BY THE PEOPLE.

No State has a better railroad commission law than North Carolina, but the public has not received the benefit the law was designed to produce on account of the failure of our Railroad Commissioners to do their duty under the law. As one remedy for this evil we are in favor of the election of Railroad Commissioners by a direct vote of the people.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

We favor a reduction of freight, express and passenger rates, telegraph and telephone tariffs to the same level to which the general range of prices of products has fallen under the gold standard. If the Railway Commission continues to refuse to do its duty in this respect, we are in favor of such reduction being made directly by the next Legislature.

**NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD
LEASE.**

We condemn the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company for ninety-nine years, not only as a bad business transaction in which the interests of the State amounting to the large sum of \$3,000,000 invested in good paying property yielding an income were sacrificed; but we also, in most emphatic terms, condemn the hasty and secret manner in which it was done several years before the former thirty years' lease, by its terms, would have expired. We call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that the mysterious power of a strong railroad lobby

**DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM
"PLANKS" ADOPTED MAY
26, 1898.**

We favor the election of United States Senators and Railroad Commissioners by the people.

We favor the extension of the powers of the Railroad Commission, and closer scrutiny into the affairs in order to ascertain, establish and maintain such rates as shall be fair and just to the people and to the transportation and transmission corporations.

(No expression.)

**PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM
ADOPTED MAY 17, 1898.**

prevented the last Legislature from enacting the necessary legislation to enable the State to make an investigation through the proper legal channels, of the transaction, which was so universally condemned by the press of the State and all classes of citizens, when it first became known. We therefore demand that the next General Assembly fully investigate this transaction, and to the end that the interest of the State may be fully protected as far as it can be done, such legislative action shall be taken as to counteract, as far as possible, this unwise and secret transaction.

REMOVAL OF CASES.

The removal of cases from the State courts to the Federal courts for trial and especially wherein the plaintiffs are poor persons and the defendants are rich foreign corporations, on application of defendants, is a growing evil in North Carolina, and in its practical operation frequently amounts to a denial of justice to poor suitors, and therefore should be condemned. We demand, therefore, that the next General Assembly shall pass such a general statute on this subject, including an alien law similar to the Wisconsin statute, so as to take from such corporations doing business in this State the privileges of carrying on business in North Carolina and withdrawing the protection of the State extended to their business, if they persist in escaping the jurisdiction of our courts when actions are brought against them. We also recommend a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railway lines.

**A JUST DISTRIBUTION OF THE BUR-
DENS OF TAXATION.**

We advocate such legislation as will insure a just listing and taxation of all evidences of debt, and make an equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation between the debtor and a creditor.

**DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM
"PLANKS" ADOPTED MAY
26, 1898.**

We oppose the removal by corporations of suits or cases from our State to the Federal courts, and favor legislation to prevent it.

Believing that under our present methods of Federal taxation that more than three quarters of our national revenues are paid by people owning less than one-quarter of the property of the country, we protest against such inequality and injustice, and in order to remedy, to some extent, this great wrong, we favor an income tax, and favor all constitutional methods to sustain it.

**PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM
ADOPTED MAY 17, 1898.**

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

In order to keep our public servants in thorough touch and sympathy with the oppressed masses, and to check to some extent the scramble for office, we demand a reduction of salaries until such time as through an increase of the currency the price of property and products will justify the present rates.

THE RULE OF THE PEOPLE.

We favor the principle of direct legislation known as the Initiative and Referendum, in order to restore and preserve the rule of the people. "It will not be opposed by any Democrat who endorses the declaration of Jefferson that the people are capable of self-government, nor will it be opposed by any Republican who holds to Lincoln's idea that this should be a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That we most earnestly endorse the address recently issued by the *National Chairman of the People's Party*, and the open letter of Hon. W. J. Bryan in the *New York Journal* urging an honorable and harmonious co-operation of all who oppose the domination of gold and monopoly, and who favor the overthrow of the National Bank and railroad influence in controlling legislation.

PREAMBLE.

The People's Party was organized to remove the causes that produce hard times in the midst of plenty by overthrowing the domination of the gold ring and its allied trusts and monopolies, and by restoring our government to the great fundamental principles of good government as advocated by Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln.

**DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM
"PLANKS" ADOPTED MAY
26, 1898.**

(No expression.)

(See Democratic plank opposite "Public Schools".)

We favor a union of the silver forces of the country in the Congressional elections, and cordially invite all voters without regard to past political affiliations, to unite with us in supporting our candidates for Congress who favor free coinage of silver, thus giving practical force and effect to the recommendation of our Democratic National chairman, Hon. James K. Jones, and to the Congressional committee.

We denounce the Republican party for its defeat of the Teller resolutions declaring our national bonds payable in silver as well as gold, and denounce it for its determined purpose of more thoroughly fastening the single gold standard upon our people, and for its avowed hostility to the free and unlimited coinage of silver as well as gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 into full legal tender money.

All the essential and virile planks of the State Democratic platform are given above. Those not given are only drivelling, moss-back, balderdash, pretending to denounce something that does not exist.

It should be carefully noted that, while everything of vital interest appearing in the Democratic platform is purloined from the Peoples Party platform, there are a number of issues of most especial importance which the Democratic platform does not touch.

It does not mention LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT. Does not this mean a return to election bull pens, ballot box stuffing and State machine government in counties if the Democrats are returned to power? Most certainly it does.

It does not mention GOLD NOTES AND MORTGAGES in this State. Does not this mean that the policy of the Democratic party would be to allow a continuation of gold contracts by the money and lenders and gold bug shylocks? Most certainly it does.

It does not mention the SIX PER CENT INTEREST LAW. Does this not mean that the Democratic party covertly favors a return to the policy of usurious rates of interest, which policy favors the wealthy classes at the expense of the laboring and farming classes? Most certainly it does.

It does not mention the FRAUDULENT MIDNIGHT 99-YEAR LEASE. Does this not mean that that Railroad Lawyer Convention, which called itself the Democratic Convention, favors this lease, and stands for a policy that would permit the continuation of such deals and schemes at the expense of the people? Most certainly it does.

It will be seen that the planks given are patterned after the People's Party platform, thereby proving that the Democratic party in North Carolina acknowledges that Populists principles are the best, and confesses that it could not go before the people for support without first making a profession in favor of them.

What could be more reasonable than to suppose that any party adopting such principles in good faith would gladly favor co-operation with the party that first advanced them? What must be thought of any party that rudely and arrogantly refuses help to carry out measures for the public good? Did the Democratic party refuse such help? Lets see.

On May 25th, the day preceding the meeting of the Democratic convention, the People's Party State Central Committee, acting under the authority of the Populist State Convention, handed the following communication to the Democratic State Chairman:

THE COMMUNICATION.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 25, 1898.

Hon. Clement Manly, Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee.

DEAR SIR:—We, the conference committee, elected by the State Convention of the People's Party, which assembled in this city on the 17th inst., have the honor herewith to present a copy of a series of resolutions adopted by the said convention, which resolutions, together with this letter, we request you as chairman to present to the Democratic State Conven-

tion which is to assemble in this city on Thursday, May 26, 1898, for such consideration and action as the judgment of your convention may determine.

This committee was elected by the People's Party State Convention under the fifth resolution of the series here presented.

If your convention shall declare its endorsement of the principles and purposes set forth in these resolutions, and favor a co-operation with the People's Party in the coming campaign to carry the same into effect, your convention is requested to name a committee to confer with us as to the details of the co-operation.

We are now present in this city with headquarters at room No. 19, Park Hotel, where we will await the action of your convention upon this transaction.

We have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

CYRUS THOMPSON, *Ch'm.*
JAMES B. LLOYD,
MORRISON H. CALDWELL,
J. B. SCHULKEN,
Z. T. GARRETT,
E. A. MOYE,

Committee.

Hal W. Ayer, a member of the Conference Committee, was out of the State when the letter was transmitted, and did not sign it, though he approved it.

RESOLUTIONS ACCOMPANYING THE COMMUNICATION.

"WHEREAS, The People's Party was organized to remove the causes that produce hard times in the midst of plenty by overthrowing the domination of the gold ring and its allied trusts and monopolies, and by restoring our government to the great fundamental principles of good government as advocated by Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln; and

"WHEREAS, Today the rank and file of all parties (including a large majority of the voters of the United States) unequivocally agree with us on the great fundamental questions involved and the results for which we have constantly striven; and

"WHEREAS, The only difference between this great majority of patriotic voters is as to questions of detail and method; now therefore

"Resolved 1st, That we most earnestly endorse the address recently issued by the National Chairman of the People's Party, and also the open letter of Hon. W. J. Bryan to the New York Journal urging an honorable and harmonious co-operation of all who oppose the domination of gold and monopoly, and who favor the overthrow of the National Bank and railroad influence in controlling legislation.

"Resolved 2d, That in the coming State election, we invite the patriotic co-operation of any party or faction of a party who favors the above general principles and who will co-operate with us to secure the following results, viz:

"(1.) To elect nine free silver and anti-monopoly Congressmen.

"(2.) To elect six judges of ability and high character and free from partisan bias.

"(3.) To elect twelve solicitors, fearless and impartial.

"(4.) To elect an anti-monopoly Legislature pledged to the following; viz:

"(A) A Legislature opposed to the demonetization of silver by private contract, and which will enact legislation to put a stop to the giving and taking of gold notes and mortgages.

"(B) A Legislature opposed to government by injunction, which will enact sufficient legislation, including a license law similar to the Wisconsin statute, to effectually prevent the removal to Federal courts of all causes which should be tried in our State courts.

"(A) A Legislature opposed to the 99 year lease of the North Carolina Railroad, and which will use all lawful and legitimate means to set the same aside.

"(D) A Legislature opposed to free passes, and which will make the present law prohibiting the giving of free passes apply equally to those receiving the same.

"(E) A Legislature in favor of a free ballot and a fair count, and which will enact legislation guaranteeing to each political party the right of being represented on all election boards by representatives of its own selection.

"(F) A Legislature in favor of a system of local self-government, and which will enact under proper safe-guards sufficient legislation to guarantee to the counties the right to elect local officials.

"(G) A Legislature in favor of a reduction of freight, passenger and express rates, and of telegraph and telephone tariffs to the gold standard level: that will endorse the action of Commissioner Pearson in taking a stand for such reduction, and which will favor upholding the Railroad Commission law, making the same effective according to all of its intents and purposes, and which will enact legislation providing for the election of Railroad Commissioners by the people.

(5.) *Resolved*, That this convention elect a conference committee, which shall be authorized to confer with any party or faction of a party, that declares its endorsement of the above principles and purposes, and that favors co-operation with the People's Party, to carry the same into effect upon such basis as will maintain intact the integrity of the People's Party, and as will preserve to it not less than its present representation in both State and National affairs.

THE REPLY OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The following was the reply received:

"The Committee on Platform and Resolutions, by direction of the convention, having had under consideration the proposition for fusion made by a committee of the Populist party, recommend that this convention adopt the following resolutions in respect thereto:

Resolved 1. That the proposition for fusion submitted by the Populist committee, be, and the same is hereby, respectfully declined.

2. That the Democratic State Executive Committee, be, and the same is hereby instructed to entertain no further proposition for fusion."

This "reply" was unanimously adopted by the Democratic convention, and thus for the THIRD TIME the efforts of Populists to effectually unite the forces professing to advocate the same reforms were unsuccessful.

It should be noted that the efforts of the People's Party have always been broad-guaged and generous. It has never asked for co-operation on a single issue or principle that did not commend itself to the people. It endorsed the co-operative addresses of the National chairman of the Democratic party, the National chairman of the Silver Republican party and the National chairman of the People's Party, in a conference held in Raleigh in the month of March, 1898. Compare this with the narrow-gauge policy of the Democrats who have never endorsed anything but the address of Democratic Chairman, Jones, and even did that ambiguously.

SOME QUESTIONS.

Why has it been impossible for the People's Party to effect co-operation with the Democratic party, when both parties favor, by platform, the same measures and principles? Why does the Democratic party persistently refuse aid to carry out the principles it professes to advocate, while the People's Party persistently seeks aid to carry out, practically, those same principles? Does not such a condition indicate that the leaders of the Democratic are insincere and hypocritical? And under such conditions, is it not easily reasonable to suppose that the leaders of this party, if put into power, would be as false to the people and nation as they were from 1892 to 1896? Do the "leaders" of the Democratic party expect the continued success of the "Political Pendulum Swing" mentioned and described in the beginning of this pamphlet. Reference to that "swing" will show that a "Democrat" is to be elected next time, provided he is a Cleveland Democrat or a gold-ring, monopoly Democrat. Are these Democratic "leaders" seeking to keep the voters divided until they can invent some scheme by which they can trick the voters in to helping them carry out the "Political Pendulum Swing" programme and thus be rid of the Peoples Party influence, so that they may again plunge the country into another "rich man's panic," such as was had under Grover Cleveland, and install another epoch of depression, business stagnation, and then inaugurate another orgy of bond issues, syndicate swindles and monopoly steals? Verily, it seems so.

Facts and questions are here presented.

Let the reader draw his own conclusions.

SOME SAMPLE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

It is as evident as facts can make it, that the Democratic party has for years been controlled and dominated by one class and one profession of people, viz: LAWYERS.

The genuine profession of LAW is as honorable as any avocation, and in our political autonomy lawyers are a necessity. But this profession

can, perhaps, be perverted to baser and more pernicious ends than any other. The ethics of the profession make this possible. It is permissible for a lawyer to become the advocate of a known criminal under the plea that "he must have a fair trial." It is permissible for a lawyer to hold a seat in the legislature or in Congress where laws are made affecting the whole people, and at the same time act as the agent or attorney of a railroad syndicate, a monopoly or a trust which seeks legislation and asks for measures which oppress and rob the people under the form of law. When a lawyer gets compensation for such service, he only RECEIVES A FEE. If any one but a lawyer should accept compensation for the same work or service, he could and would be charged with ACCEPTING A BRIBE. Hence it is, that during one week a prominent lawyer may be seen in a convention helping to make "platforms" in the interest of the people, and the very next week that same lawyer may be seen acting as the attorney of a great syndicate, or railroad corporation or trust, and doing his utmost to overturn the policies announced in a platform he may have helped to make and professes to advocate. This is not an unusual spectacle, though ALL LAWYERS cannot be subjected to this charge. There are a FEW exceptions.

But these EXCEPTIONS do not constitute the element usually seen in political conventions, and those who are NOT the EXCEPTIONS constitute the element which has so completely dominated, and now dominates the Democratic party in this State. To illustrate this matter, some sample Democratic conventions are here referred to.

The Democratic convention of 1896 acquired the name of the "Great Lawyer Convention, because it was a "lawyer machine." This fact was evidenced by the following:

Nominee for Governor.....	Cyrus B. Watson.....	Lawyer.
Nominee for Lieut-Governor.....	Thos. W. Mason.....	Lawyer.
Nominee for Secretary of State....	C. M. Cooke.....	Lawyer.
Nominee for State Treasurer.....	B. F. Aycock	
Nominee for Auditor.....	R. M. Furman.....	Lawyer.
Nominee for Attorney-General.....	F. I. Osborne.....	Lawyer.
Nominees for Supreme Court.	{ A. C. Avery George H. Brown }	Lawyers.
State Chairman	Jas. H. Pou.....	Lawyer.
Temporary Convent'n Ch'rm'n.....	T. F. Kluttz	Lawyer.
Permanent Convent'n Ch'rm'n....	Clement Manly.....	Lawyer.
Nominee 1st Congression'l Dist....	W. H. Lucas..	Lawyer.
Nominee 2d Congression'l Dist....	F. A. Woodard.....	Lawyer.
Nominee 3d Congression'l Dist.. ..	Frank Thompson.....	Lawyer.
Nominee 4th Congression'l Dist.	E. W. Pou.....	Lawyer.
Nominee 5th Congression'l Dist....	W. W. Kitchin.....	Lawyer.
Nominee 6th Congression'l Dist....	Jas. A. Lockhart	Lawyer.
Nominee 7th Congression'l Dist....	S. J. Pemberton.....	Lawyer.
Nominee 8th Congression'l Dist....	R. A. Doughton.....	Lawyer.
Nominee 9th Congression'l Dist....	J. S. Adams	Lawyer.

The entire State and Congressional ticket might have been made up of lawyers but for an incident that occurred during the session of the convention. Balloting was in progress to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer, and Capt. Samuel A. Ashe was far in the lead. At this juncture, delegate R. N. Hackett—a lawyer—appeared on the platform and called attention to the fact that the lawyers were taking everything. He did not think this was good politics—did not think that the farmers would take kindly to a ticket made up of lawyers, and he, as a member of the profession would advise against it. This point was fatal to the nomination of Capt. Ashe. The tide turned against him and Aycock, farmer, was nominated. This action was not inspired by generosity or fairness, but was an open effort to catch the votes of farmers by putting one farmer on the ticket.

In this convention everybody who was presented for nomination for any office, except Treasurer, was a lawyer. Nearly every one who spoke was a lawyer, and all the committees were made up of a majority of lawyers, and hence it was that this gathering was appropriately given the name of "Great Lawyer Convention."

Now, let us look at another "sample Democratic convention." The gathering which met in Raleigh, May 26, 1898, under this name is now known as the "Great Railroad Lawyer Convention." This is because of the noted presence and predominating influence of a large number of well known railroad attorneys in this meeting. The "machinery" of the convention, and hence the machinery of the party it claims to represent, is manned, oiled and manipulated almost entirely by lawyers. The "machine" presents the following spectacle:

Chairman of Convention.....	C. M. Cooke.....	Lawyer.
Chairman State Committee.....	F. M. Simmons.....	Lawyer.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

L. D. Moore.....	Pitt county.....	Lawyer.
J. H. Kerr.....	Warren county (?).....	Lawyer.
Jos. B. Smith.....	Cumberland county.....	Unknown.
W. B. Shaw.....	Vance county.....	Lawyer.
D. McAuley.....	Orange county.....	Merchant.
Cam. Morrison.....	Richmond county.....	Lawyer.
D. W. Robinson.....	Lincoln county.....	Lawyer.
G. W. Hinshaw.....	Forsyth county.....	Merchant.
J. L. C. Bird.....	McDowell county.....	Lawyer.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

W. G. Lamb.....	Martin county.....	Lawyer.
W. A. Dunn.....	Halifax county.....	Lawyer.
W. E. Murchison.....	Cumberland county.....	Lawyer.

W. H. Yarboro.....	Franklin county	Lawyer.
J. S. Cunningham.....	Person county
J. D. McCall.....	Mecklenburg county.....	Lawyer.
J. H. Huffman.....	Iredell county	Merchant.
E. F. Lovell.....	Watauga county	Lawyer.
R. D. Gilmer.....	Haywood county	Lawyer.

COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM.

T. J. Jarvis.....	Pitt county.....	Lawyer.
Claud Kitchen.....	Halifax county	Lawyer.
R. Duffy.....	Onslow county.....	Lawyer.
Josephus Daniels.....	Wake county.	
W. W. Kitchen.....	Person county	Lawyer.
J. A. Lockhart.....	Anson county.....	Lawyer.
Lee S. Overman.....	Rowan county.....	Lawyer.
R. A. Doughton.....	Alleghany county.....	Lawyer.
J. C. Martin.....	Buncombe county.....	Lawyer.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

S. F. Warren.....	Beaufort county.....	Lawyer.
W. K. Allen.....	Wayne county	Lawyer.
B. F. Grady.....	Duplin county.....
E. S. Abell.....	Johnston county.....	Lawyer.
J. N. Wilson.....	Guilford county.....	Lawyer.
John D. Shaw.....	Richmond county.....	Lawyer.
R. L. Ryburn.....	Cleveland county.....	Lawyer.
F. B. Bailey.....	Davie county.....	Lawyer.
T. B. Twitty.....	Rutherford county.....	Doctor.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

E. L. Abernathy.....	Carteret county	Lawyer.
B. B. Winborne.....	Hertford county	Lawyer.
F. G. James.....	Fitt county.....	Lawyer.
W. B. Rodman.....	Beaufort county.....	Lawyer.
T. W. Mason.....	Northampton county.....	Lawyer.
F. D. Winston.....	Bertie county.....	Lawyer.
N. O'Berry.....	Wayne county	Merchant.
R. H. Speight.....	Edgecombe county.....	Doctor.
Jas. A. Bryan.....	Craven county	Lawyer.
John M. Faison.....	Duplin county	Doctor.
D. H. McLean.....	Harnett county.. ..	Lawyer.
J. A. Murchison.....	Cumberland county.....	Lawyer.
J. R. Young.....	Vance county.....	Merchant.
E. C. Beddingfield.....	Wake county.	

F. S. Spruill.....	Franklin county.....	Lawyer.
Wiley Rush.....	Randolph county.....	Lawyer.
J. S. Manning.....	Durham county.....	Lawyer.
W. A. Bobbitt.....	Granville county.....	Merchant.
A. W. Haywood.....	Alamance county.....	Lawyer.
R. D. Reid.....	Rockingham county.....	Lawyer.
Heriot Clarkson.....	Mecklenburg county.....	Lawyer.
W. H. Neal.....	Richmond county.....	Lawyer.
W. H. Bernard.....	New Hanover county.....	Editor.
G. B. Patterson.....	Robeson county.....	Lawyer.
P. B. Means.....	Cabarrus county.....	Lawyer.
W. H. Williams.....	Catawba county.....	Drummer.
O. F. Mason.....	Gaston county.....	Lawyer.
J. R. McClelland.....	Iredell county.....	Doctor.
W. W. Barber.....	Wilkes county.....	Lawyer.
J. R. Lewellyn.....	Surry county.....	Lawyer.
Clement Manly.....	Forsyth county.....	Lawyer.
W. C. Newland.....	Caldwell county.....	Lawyer.
W. T. Lee.....	Haywood county.....	Lawyer.
M. H. Justice.....	Rutherford county.....	Lawyer.
W. E. Moore.....	Jackson county.....	Lawyer.
G. S. Powell.....	Buncombe county.....	Unknown.

Only facts are stated above and their silent evidence proves an almost if not entire lawyer domination of the Democratic machine. It should never be held that lawyers have no right to representation in public or political affairs, but the peculiar ethics of their profession, if nothing else, makes it debatable—VERY DEBATABLE—as to whether they should completely dominate or have entire control of anything of a public or political import. According to the tax returns as shown by the State Auditor's Report, there are less than two thousand lawyers in the State of North Carolina. Yet in most important and momentous matters, they constitute more than two-thirds of the members of great committees in the Democratic party or "machine."

Where, in this "machine," are the representatives of THE PEOPLE—the Farmers, the Artisans, the Mechanics, the Carpenters, the Painters, the Teachers, the Salesmen, the Fishermen, the Cotton Factory Workers, the Miners, the Sailors, the Tanners, the Lumbermen, the Millers, the Fruit-growers, the Truckers, the Printers, the Farm Hands, the City Laborers and all other working classes? For these there is no spokesman—no representative! Only lawyers, attorneys for corporations, trusts and railroad syndicates are in control, and this "machine" seeks a new lease of power to grind the people. Shall this power be granted?

